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=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       1.05       1.05

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:09:46 ON 03 MAR 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Mar 2008  VOL 148 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Mar 2008  (20080302/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> s RNA or ribonucleic or mRNA

        345799 RNA
        195230 RIBONUCLEIC
        320645 MRNA
L1      629630 RNA OR RIBONUCLEIC OR MRNA

=> s kosmotrop? or lithium or sodium or cesium or potassium or rubidium

           182 KOSMOTROP?
        337508 LITHIUM
       1174561 SODIUM
        102833 CESIUM
        665483 POTASSIUM
         69540 RUBIDIUM
L2     1911722 KOSMOTROP? OR LITHIUM OR SODIUM OR CESIUM OR POTASSIUM OR RUBIDI
               UM

=> s solid support

       1121818 SOLID
        515905 SUPPORT
L3        9171 SOLID SUPPORT
                 (SOLID(W)SUPPORT)

=> s cellulose or nylon or polyester or polyethersulfone or polyolefin or
polyvinylidene

        364619 CELLULOSE
         84579 NYLON
        278196 POLYESTER
```

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          2408 POLYETHERSULFONE
         76091 POLYOLEFIN
         13215 POLYVINYLIDENE
L4      771205 CELLULOSE OR NYLON OR POLYESTER OR POLYETHERSULFONE OR POLYOLEFI
               N OR POLYVINYLIDENE

=> s l1 and l2 and l3

L5          53 L1 AND L2 AND L3

=> s l1 and l2 and l3 and l4

L6           7 L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       2.69       3.74

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:09:54 ON 03 MAR 2008
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 29, 2008 (20080229/UP).

=> d l6 1-7 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y



L6   ANSWER 1 OF 7  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Anterior gradient 2 (AGR2)-interacting compounds or antibodies for
     prognosis, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and metastasis and drug
     screening
AB   Provided are methods and compds. relating to the diagnosis and treatment
     of metastatic cancer.  Compds. which conjugate or interact with anterior
     gradient 2 (AGR2) and methods using the same are provided.  The compds.
     are polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, chimeric or antiidiotypic
     antibodies and fragments.  The AGR2 cDNA-encoding protein and epitope
     fragments are useful as cancer vaccine or tumor marker for diagnosis and
     therapy of cancer and metastasis.
AN   2004:308448  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN   140:337919
TI   Anterior gradient 2 (AGR2)-interacting compounds or antibodies for
     prognosis, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and metastasis and drug
     screening
IN   Rudland, Philip Spencer; Barraclough, Barry Roger; Liu, Dong; Sibson,
     David Ross
PA   The University of Liverpool, UK; Clatterbridge Cancer Research Trust
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   WO 2004031239        A2    20040415    WO 2003-GB4279         20031002
     WO 2004031239        A3    20040527
```

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	AU 2003273502	A1	20040423	AU 2003-273502	20031002
PRAI	GB 2002-22787	A	20021002		
	WO 2003-GB4279	W	20031002		

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Compositions and methods for using a solid support to purify RNA

AB The invention concerns a method for purifying substantially pure and undegraded RNA from biol. material comprising RNA, comprising the steps of: (a) mixing the biol. material with an RNA Lysing/ Binding Solution buffered at a pH of greater than about 7, the RNA Lysing/Binding Solution comprising an RNA-complexing salt; (b) contacting the mixture to a solid support such that nucleic acids comprising substantially undegraded RNA in the mixture preferentially bind to the solid support; (c) washing the solid support with a series of RNA wash solns. to remove biol. materials other than bound nucleic acids comprising substantially undegraded RNA, wherein the series of wash solns. comprises a first wash comprising alc. and an RNA-complexing salt at a concentration of at least 1 M and a second wash comprising an alc., buffer and an optional chelator; and (d) preferentially eluting the bound substantially undegraded RNA from the solid support with an RNA Elution Solution in order to obtain substantially pure and undegraded RNA. Reagents, methods and kits for the purification of RNA from biol. materials are provided.

AN 2004:80382 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>

DN 140:107795

TI Compositions and methods for using a solid support to purify RNA

IN Bair, Robert Jackson; Heath, Ellen M.; Meehan, Heather; Paulsen, Kim Elayne; Wages, John M.

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 974,798. CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004019196	A1	20040129	US 2003-418194	20030416
	US 7148343	B2	20061212		
	US 2003073830	A1	20030417	US 2001-974798	20011012
	CA 2463317	A1	20030424	CA 2001-2463317	20011012
	AU 2002211719	A1	20030428	AU 2002-211719	20011012
	AU 2002211719	B2	20070614		
	EP 1438426	A1	20040721	EP 2001-979794	20011012
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2005505305	T	20050224	JP 2003-536461	20011012
	JP 3979996	B2	20070919		

	AU 2004233035	A1	20041104	AU 2004-233035	20040415
	CA 2522446	A1	20041104	CA 2004-2522446	20040415
	WO 2004094635	A2	20041104	WO 2004-US12033	20040415
	WO 2004094635	A3	20041216		
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	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1618194	A2	20060125	EP 2004-760008	20040415
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
	JP 2006523463	T	20061019	JP 2006-513124	20040415
	US 2005032105	A1	20050210	US 2004-909724	20040802
	US 2007043216	A1	20070222	US 2006-589364	20061030
PRAI	US 2001-974798	A2	20011012		
	WO 2001-US32073	W	20011012		
	US 2003-418194	A	20030416		
	WO 2004-US12033	W	20040415		

RE.CNT 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Use and evaluation of a [2+2] photocycloaddition in immobilization of oligonucleotides on a three-dimensional hydrogel matrix

AB The present invention provides solid supports (e.g., glass) and polymer hydrogels (particularly polymer hydrogel arrays present on a solid support) comprising one or more reactive sites for the attachment of biomols., as well as biomols. comprising one or more reactive sites for attachment to solid supports and polymer hydrogels. The invention further provides novel compns. and methods for the preparation of biomols., solid supports, and polymer hydrogels comprising reactive sites. The invention also provides for preparation of crosslinked solid supports, polymer hydrogels, and hydrogel arrays, wherein one or more biomols. is attached by means of the reactive sites in a photocycloaddn. reaction. Advantageously, according to the invention, crosslinking of the hydrogel and attachment of biomols. can be done in a single step. Genes having different expression levels were measured simultaneously using biotin-labeled cRNA generated from human placenta, brain, and heart mRNA. The microarray could detect gene expression at 3 copy per cell.

AN 2003:511934 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>

DN 139:65764

TI Use and evaluation of a [2+2] photocycloaddition in immobilization of oligonucleotides on a three-dimensional hydrogel matrix

IN Elghanian, Robert; Brush, Charles K.; Xu, Yanzheng

PA Amersham Biosciences AB, USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 344,620.
CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003124525	A1	20030703	US 2001-928250	20010809
	US 6664061	B2	20031216		

	US 6372813	B1	20020416	US 1999-344620	19990625
	US 2002146730	A1	20021010	US 2001-25185	20011219
	US 6921638	B2	20050726		
	US 2003096265	A1	20030522	US 2002-185279	20020628
	WO 2003014392	A2	20030220	WO 2002-IB4038	20020809
	WO 2003014392	A3	20031106		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	AU 2002341259	A1	20030224	AU 2002-341259	20020809
PRAI	US 1999-344620	A2	19990625		
	US 2000-224070P	P	20000809		
	US 2000-232305P	P	20000912		
	US 2001-928250	A2	20010809		
	WO 2002-IB4038	W	20020809		

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Methods, reagents and kits for isolating RNA from environmental or biological samples

AB Reagents, methods and kits for the purification of RNA from biol. or environmental samples are provided. The method comprises mixing said material with an RNA binding solution buffered at a pH of greater than 7 wherein the RNA binding solution comprises an RNA complexing salt from from strong chaotropic agents. RNA is bound to non-silica solid support selected from cellulose, cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, nylon, polyester, polyethersulfone, polyolefin, or polyvinylidene fluoride. The non-silica solid support is contained in a vessel such as centrifuge tubes, spin tubes, syringes, cartridges, chambers, multiple well plates and test tubes.

AN 2003:300642 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>

DN 138:317132

TI Methods, reagents and kits for isolating RNA from environmental or biological samples

IN Heath, Ellen M.; Wages, John M.

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003073830	A1	20030417	US 2001-974798	20011012
	CA 2463317	A1	20030424	CA 2001-2463317	20011012
	WO 2003033739	A1	20030424	WO 2001-US32073	20011012

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG,

KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,
IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	AU 2002211719	A1	20030428	AU 2002-211719	20011012
	AU 2002211719	B2	20070614		
	EP 1438426	A1	20040721	EP 2001-979794	20011012
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2005505305	T	20050224	JP 2003-536461	20011012
	JP 3979996	B2	20070919		
	US 2004019196	A1	20040129	US 2003-418194	20030416
	US 7148343	B2	20061212		
	US 2005032105	A1	20050210	US 2004-909724	20040802
	US 2007043216	A1	20070222	US 2006-589364	20061030
PRAI	US 2001-974798	A	20011012		
	WO 2001-US32073	W	20011012		
	US 2003-418194	A2	20030416		

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Detection of methylated DNA by bisulfite modification and ligand binding
AB In a first aspect, the present invention provides a method for detecting presence of a target DNA in a sample, the method comprising: (a) treating a sample containing DNA with an agent that modifies unmethylated cytosine; (b) providing to the treated sample a detector ligand capable of binding to a target region of DNA and allowing sufficient time for a detector ligand to bind to a target DNA; and (c) measuring binding of the detector ligand to DNA in the sample to determine the presence of the target DNA in a sample. In a second aspect, the present invention provides a method for estimating extent of methylation of a target DNA in a sample, the method comprising: (a) treating a sample containing DNA with an agent that modifies unmethylated cytosine; (b) providing to the treated sample a detector ligand capable of distinguishing between methylated and unmethylated cytosine of DNA and allowing sufficient time for a detector ligand to bind to a target DNA; and (c) detecting binding of the detector ligand to DNA in the sample such that the degree or amount of binding is indicative of the extent of methylation of the target DNA. In step (b), two detector ligands can be used where one ligand is capable of binding to a region of DNA that contains one or more methylated cytosines and the other ligand capable of binding to a corresponding region of DNA that contains no methylated cytosines. The methods of the present invention can be applied for the detection of any DNA using one ligand (preferably an oligonucleotide or PNA) bound to a solid support and one coupled to a microsphere. Natural oligonucleotides or PNAs may be used, but PNAs were preferred because of their specificity and rate of hybridization. In one particular adaptation, the methods of the invention can be used to distinguish the presence of methylated cytosines in DNA that has been treated with sodium bisulfite. The specificity of hybridization can be used to discriminate against mols. that have not reacted completely with bisulfite (one or more cytosines not converted to uracil) as well as distinguishing between methylated cytosines at CpG sites (which remain as cytosines) and unmethylated CpG sites where the cytosine is converted to uracil. Detection of methylated promoter sequences of the glutathione-S-transferases (GSTP1) zone is described.
AN 2002:368688 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 136:382540
TI Detection of methylated DNA by bisulfite modification and ligand binding
IN Grigg, Geoffrey Walter; Molloy, Peter; Millar, Douglas Spencer
PA Human Genetic Signatures Pty. Ltd., Australia
SO PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent

LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002038801	A1	20020516	WO 2001-AU1465	20011112
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
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	AU 2002014811	A5	20020521	AU 2002-14811	20011112
	EP 1337662	A1	20030827	EP 2001-983298	20011112
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	US 2004086944	A1	20040506	US 2003-416637	20031020
PRAI	AU 2000-1425	A	20001113		
	WO 2001-AU1465	W	20011112		

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Statistical evaluation of differential expression on cDNA nylon arrays with replicated experiments
AB In this paper we focus on the detection of differentially expressed genes according to changes in hybridization signals using statistical tests. These tests were applied to 14 208 zebrafish cDNA clones that were immobilized on a nylon support and hybridized with radioactively labeled target mRNA from wild-type and lithium-treated zebrafish embryos. The methods were evaluated with respect to 16 control clones that correspond to eight different genes which are known to be involved in dorso-ventral axis specification. Moreover, 4608 Arabidopsis thaliana clones on the same array were used to judge statistical significance of expression changes and to control the false pos. rates of the test decisions. Utilizing this special array design we show that differential expression of a high proportion of cDNA clones (15/16) and the resp. genes (7/8) were identified, with a false pos. error of <5% using the constant control data. Furthermore, we investigated the influence of the number of repetitions of expts. on the accuracy of the procedures with exptl. and simulated data. Our results suggest that the detection of differential expression with repeated hybridization expts. is an accurate and sensitive way of identifying even small expression changes (1:1.5) of a large number of genes in parallel.
AN 2001:909871 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 136:335743
TI Statistical evaluation of differential expression on cDNA nylon arrays with replicated experiments
AU Herwig, Ralf; Aanstad, Pia; Clark, Matthew; Lehrach, Hans
CS Max-Planck Institut fur Molekulare Genetik, Berlin, D-14195, Germany
SO Nucleic Acids Research (2001), 29(23), e117/1-e117/9
CODEN: NARHAD; ISSN: 0305-1048
PB Oxford University Press
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 7 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Methods and compositions for assaying analytes
AB Compns. and methods for assaying analytes, preferably, small mol. analytes are provided. Assay methods employ, in place of antibodies or mols. that bind to target analytes or substrates, modified enzymes, called substrate trapping enzymes. These modified enzymes retain binding affinity or have enhanced binding affinity for a target substrate or analyte, but have attenuated catalytic activity with respect to that substrate or analyte. The modified enzymes are provided. In particular, mutant S-adenosylhomocysteine (SAH) hydrolases, substantially retaining binding affinity or having enhanced binding affinity for homocysteine or S-adenosylhomocysteine but having attenuated catalytic activity, are provided. Conjugates of the modified enzymes and a facilitating agent, such as agents that aid in purification or linkage to a solid support are also provided.
AN 2001:31675 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 134:83111
TI Methods and compositions for assaying analytes
IN Yuan, Chong-Sheng
PA General Atomics, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 187 pp.
    CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001002600	A2	20010111	WO 2000-US18057	20000630
	WO 2001002600	A3	20020110		
	WO 2001002600	A9	20020725		
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6376210	B1	20020423	US 1999-347878	19990706
	CA 2377665	A1	20010111	CA 2000-2377665	20000630
	GB 2368641	A	20020508	GB 2002-425	20000630
	GB 2368641	B	20041006		
PRAI	US 1999-347878	A	19990706		
	US 1999-457205	A	19991206		
	WO 2000-US18057	W	20000630		

=> d his

    (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:07:02 ON 03 MAR 2008)

    FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:09:46 ON 03 MAR 2008
L1   629630 S RNA OR RIBONUCLEIC OR MRNA
L2   1911722 S KOSMOTROP? OR LITHIUM OR SODIUM OR CESIUM OR POTASSIUM OR RUB
L3   9171 S SOLID SUPPORT
L4   771205 S CELLULOSE OR NYLON OR POLYESTER OR POLYETHERSULFONE OR POLYOL
L5   53 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L6   7 S L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4

    FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:09:54 ON 03 MAR 2008

    FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:10:07 ON 03 MAR 2008

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:10:07 ON 03 MAR 2008

=> log hold

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	26.92

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-5.60

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 15:10:11 ON 03 MAR 2008

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSPTAEXO1623

PASSWORD:
* * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'STNGUIDE' AT 15:30:23 ON 03 MAR 2008
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:30:23 ON 03 MAR 2008
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	26.92

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-5.60

=> file hcaplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.18	27.04

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-5.60

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:32:00 ON 03 MAR 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Mar 2008 VOL 148 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Mar 2008 (20080302/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> s (RNA or mRNA or ribonucleic)3a(purification or isolation)

MISSING OPERATOR BONUCLEIC)3A
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l7 and l2 and l3

L7 NOT FOUND
The L-number entered could not be found. To see the definition
of L-numbers, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l8 and (PY<2002 or AY<2002 or PRY<2002)

L8 NOT FOUND
The L-number entered could not be found. To see the definition
of L-numbers, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.69	29.73

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-5.60

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 29, 2008 (20080229/UP).

=> file hcaplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	29.79

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-5.60

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Mar 2008 VOL 148 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Mar 2008 (20080302/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

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=> s (RNA or mRNA or ribonucleic)(3a)(purification or isolation)

        345799 RNA
        320645 MRNA
        195230 RIBONUCLEIC
        350340 PURIFICATION
        272054 ISOLATION
L7        4746 (RNA OR MRNA OR RIBONUCLEIC)(3A)(PURIFICATION OR ISOLATION)

=> s l7 and l2 and l3

L8           5 L7 AND L2 AND L3

=> s l8 and (PY<2002 or AY<2002 or PRY<2002)

      21938793 PY<2002
       4200400 AY<2002
       3673784 PRY<2002
L9           3 L8 AND (PY<2002 OR AY<2002 OR PRY<2002)

=> file stnguide

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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       2.69      32.48

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00      -5.60

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:32:21 ON 03 MAR 2008
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 29, 2008 (20080229/UP).

=> d l9 1-3 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y
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L9 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods and kits for isolating nucleic acids from leukocytes by binding to antibodies on a solid support
AB The present invention relates to a method of isolating nucleic acid from a blood sample. The method involves selectively isolating leukocytes from said sample by binding said leukocytes to a solid support containing a binding partner specific for the leukocyte, for example an antibody. The antibody can bind an antigen selected from one of more of the following: HLA-I, CD11a, CD18, CD45, CD46, CD50, CD82, CD162, CD5 and CD15 and a specific example shows a combination of CD45 and CD15. The said leukocytes are lysed in detergents to release nucleic acids which are subsequently bound to a second solid support which is neg. charged. Kits for isolating nucleic acid from samples form further embodiments of the invention.
AN 2001:904506 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 136:15912
TI Methods and kits for isolating nucleic acids from leukocytes by binding to antibodies on a solid support
IN Bergholtz, Stine; Korsnes, Lars; Andreassen, Jack
PA Dynal Biotech Asa, Norway; Jones, Elizabeth Louise
SO PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001094572	A1	20011213	WO 2001-GB2472	20010605 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2410888	A1	20011213	CA 2001-2410888	20010605 <--
	EP 1290155	A1	20030312	EP 2001-934205	20010605 <--
	EP 1290155	B1	20060809		
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	AT 335815	T	20060915	AT 2001-934205	20010605 <--
	ES 2269399	T3	20070401	ES 2001-934205	20010605 <--
	US 2003180754	A1	20030925	US 2003-297301	20030430 <--
PRAI	GB 2000-13658	A	20000605 <--		
	WO 2001-GB2472	W	20010605 <--		

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods and compositions for isolating nucleic acids
AB Compns. and methods are disclosed for isolating nucleic acids from biol. tissues and cells (including tumor cells) and for tissue/cell solubilization for other mol. biol. uses, wherein the compns. comprise, in part, novel combinations of chaotropic agents and aromatic alcs. which act synergistically to effect better tissue/protein solubilization. The inventive compns. further include aprotic solvents for deactivation of RNases and denaturization of proteins, as well as detergents for enhancing cell lysis and nucleoprotein dissociation The inventive methods also comprise the use of a centrifuge, a solid-support matrix, and a

microporous membrane for final isolation of the precipitated nucleic acids, resulting in high yield and purity of the precipitated nucleic acid.

AN 1997:400479 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 127:78238
TI Methods and compositions for isolating nucleic acids
IN Wiggins, James C.
PA USA
SO U.S., 15 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5637687	A	19970610	US 1993-115184	19930831 <--
PRAI US 1993-115184		19930831 <--		

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Isolation of nucleic acid from biological sample, method comprising nucleic acid binding to solid support then separation from support, and kit comprising detergents and other components
AB The present invention provides a method of isolating nucleic acid from a sample, said method comprising contacting said sample with a detergent and a solid support, whereby soluble nucleic acid in said sample is bound to the support, and separating said support with bound nucleic acid from the sample. Where the method of the invention is used to isolate DNA, it may conveniently be coupled with a further step to isolate RNA from the same sample.
AN 1996:458048 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 125:107039
TI Isolation of nucleic acid from biological sample, method comprising nucleic acid binding to solid support then separation from support, and kit comprising detergents and other components
IN Deggerdal, Arne Helge; Larsen, Frank
PA Dynal A/s, Norway; Dzieglewska, Hanna Eva
SO PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9618731	A2	19960620	WO 1995-GB2893	19951212 <--
WO 9618731	A3	19960912		
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RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2207608	A1	19960620	CA 1995-2207608	19951212 <--
AU 9641829	A	19960703	AU 1996-41829	19951212 <--
AU 706211	B2	19990610		
EP 796327	A2	19970924	EP 1995-940351	19951212 <--
EP 796327	B1	20040728		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, SE				
JP 11501504	T	19990209	JP 1996-518463	19951212 <--
JP 3787354	B2	20060621		
AT 272110	T	20040815	AT 1995-940351	19951212 <--
US 2004215011	A1	20041028	US 1997-849686	19970821 <--

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     US 2006058519         A1    20060316    US 2005-234001          20050923 <--
     US 7173124            B2    20070206
     US 2007190559         A1    20070816    US 2007-671426          20070205 <--
PRAI GB 1994-25138         A     19941212  <--
     WO 1995-GB2893        W     19951212  <--
     US 1997-849686        A1    19970821  <--
     US 2005-234001        A1    20050923


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:07:02 ON 03 MAR 2008)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:09:46 ON 03 MAR 2008
L1        629630 S RNA OR RIBONUCLEIC OR MRNA
L2       1911722 S KOSMOTROP? OR LITHIUM OR SODIUM OR CESIUM OR POTASSIUM OR RUB
L3          9171 S SOLID SUPPORT
L4        771205 S CELLULOSE OR NYLON OR POLYESTER OR POLYETHERSULFONE OR POLYOL
L5             53 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L6              7 S L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:09:54 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:10:07 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:10:07 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:32:00 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:32:03 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:32:16 ON 03 MAR 2008
L7          4746 S (RNA OR MRNA OR RIBONUCLEIC)(3A)(PURIFICATION OR ISOLATION)
L8             5 S L7 AND L2 AND L3
L9             3 S L8 AND (PY<2002 OR AY<2002 OR PRY<2002)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:32:21 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:32:27 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:32:28 ON 03 MAR 2008

=> log hold
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                  ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                0.06      44.02

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)      SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                  ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                0.00      -8.00

 SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 15:32:34 ON 03 MAR 2008

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Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x
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LOGINID:SSPTAEXO1623

PASSWORD:
 * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
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FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:17:31 ON 03 MAR 2008
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.06      44.02

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00      -8.00

=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.06      44.02

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00      -8.00

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Mar 2008  (20080302/ED)

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=> s l5 and (PY<2001 or AY<2001 or PRY<2001)
      20978625 PY<2001
       3928438 AY<2001
       3403781 PRY<2001
L10         27 L5 AND (PY<2001 OR AY<2001 OR PRY<2001)

=> d l10 1-27 ti

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 27  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Use and evaluation of a [2+2] photocycloaddition in immobilization of
     oligonucleotides on a three-dimensional hydrogel matrix
```

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Sequences of novel human muscle specific sarcomeric calcineurin-binding proteins (calsarcins) and diagnostic and therapeutic uses thereof

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Schiff base reductant co-dispense process

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Detection of methylated DNA by bisulfite modification and ligand binding

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods relating to nucleic acid amplification and methylation profiling by fluorescence melting curve analysis

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Surface treatment activation of glass substrates by oxidation with aldehyde groups and fixation of coupling agents for bio-chips micro-arrays

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods and kits for isolating nucleic acids from leukocytes by binding to antibodies on a solid support

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods for solid-phase amplification of DNA template (spadt) using multiarrays

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods for identifying RNA binding compounds

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods and compositions for assaying analytes

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Immobilization of unmodified biopolymers to acyl fluoride activated substrates

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods for preventing cross-contamination in solid support-based assays

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods for detecting and measuring spliced nucleic acids and method of cytoplasmic nucleic acid preparation

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Nucleic acid-coupled colorimetric analyte detectors using self-assembling polydiacetylenic materials

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Hybridization detection of nucleic acids by pretreating bound single-stranded probes

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Chemically modified nucleic acids having enhanced lability towards solid supports, and uses thereof in high-density microarrays

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Functionalization of the Sugar Moiety of Oligoribonucleotides on Solid Support

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Nucleic acid archiving by irreversible binding to solid supports and use in various assays

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods and compositions for isolating nucleic acids

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Method for immobilizing nucleic acid molecules to be used in nucleic acid analysis

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Isolation of nucleic acid from biological sample, method comprising nucleic acid binding to solid support then separation from support, and kit comprising detergents and other components

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Pentavalent synthesis of oligonucleotides containing stereospecific alkylphosphonates and arylphosphonates

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Use of the 1-(2-fluorophenyl)-4-methoxypiperidin-4-yl (Fpmp) protecting group in the solid-phase synthesis of oligo- and poly-ribonucleotides

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Fixation method and compositions for in situ detection and identification of nucleic acid sequences

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Analytical method and kit for detecting and measuring specifically sequenced nucleic acid using fluorescent intercalation compounds and waveguides as solid support

L10 ANSWER 26 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI A rapid and simple method for purifying tRNA

L10 ANSWER 27 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Solid-phase synthesis of the RNA fragment: rAAGAAGAAGAAGA

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	12.41	56.43

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-8.00

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 29, 2008 (20080229/UP).

=> d l10 5 8 10 11 13 18 19 24 25 26 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods relating to nucleic acid amplification and methylation profiling by fluorescence melting curve analysis
AB The invention provides improved methods for determining the methylation profile of a nucleic acid sequence and for determining one or more base changes in the target nucleic acid sequence as compared to a corresponding control sequence. The methods are one-step methods which can be incorporated with known amplification techniques such as PCR. The invention also provides methods for determining changes in nucleic acid sequences either via their methylation profile or owing to mutations of one or more bases. The inventors have shown that fluorescence melting curve anal. is a fast and cost-effective method that can be fully integrated with PCR for detection of aberrant DNA methylation patterns. Once the bisulfite conversion of sample DNA has been performed, screening of samples can be completed in less than 45 min by using standard PCR reagents. One of the strongest features of the present method is that it can resolve heterogeneous methylation patterns.
AN 2002:332370 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 136:351365
TI Methods relating to nucleic acid amplification and methylation profiling by fluorescence melting curve analysis
IN Guldberg, Per
PA Cancer Research Ventures Limited, UK; Cancer Research Technology Ltd.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 71 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002034942	A2	20020502	WO 2001-GB4707	20011023 <--
	WO 2002034942	A3	20030605		
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	CA 2425904	A1	20020502	CA 2001-2425904	20011023 <--
	AU 2002010700	A5	20020506	AU 2002-10700	20011023 <--
	EP 1334209	A2	20030813	EP 2001-978601	20011023 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2004512050	T	20040422	JP 2002-537911	20011023 <--
	US 2004048275	A1	20040311	US 2003-399899	20031003 <--
PRAI	GB 2000-25913	A	20001023 <--		
	GB 2001-7547	A	20010326		
	WO 2001-GB4707	W	20011023		

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods for solid-phase amplification of DNA template (spadt) using multiarrays
AB The present invention relates to a novel method of detecting specific nucleic acids in a biol. sample using solid-phase amplification of DNA template (SPADT) using multiarrays. SPADT has several advantages over conventional PCR. It abolishes the need to run hundreds of parallel

reactions when one of many possible target genes is being attempted. By crosslinking both forward and reverse primers to solid support, it is possible to avoid the competition between different sets of primer pairs commonly observed in multiplex PCR. The DNA template being adsorbed to the solid-phase allows relatively high localized concns. of DNA using small DNA samples.

AN 2001:293635 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 134:321550
TI Methods for solid-phase amplification of DNA template (spadt) using multiarrays
IN Rovera, Giovanni; Mukhopadhyay, Sunil
PA The Wistar Institute, USA
SO U.S., 49 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6221635	B1	20010424	US 1999-306290	19990506 <--
PRAI US 1999-306290		19990506 <--		

RE.CNT 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods and compositions for assaying analytes
AB Compns. and methods for assaying analytes, preferably, small mol. analytes are provided. Assay methods employ, in place of antibodies or mols. that bind to target analytes or substrates, modified enzymes, called substrate trapping enzymes. These modified enzymes retain binding affinity or have enhanced binding affinity for a target substrate or analyte, but have attenuated catalytic activity with respect to that substrate or analyte. The modified enzymes are provided. In particular, mutant S-adenosylhomocysteine (SAH) hydrolases, substantially retaining binding affinity or having enhanced binding affinity for homocysteine or S-adenosylhomocysteine but having attenuated catalytic activity, are provided. Conjugates of the modified enzymes and a facilitating agent, such as agents that aid in purification or linkage to a solid support are also provided.

AN 2001:31675 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 134:83111
TI Methods and compositions for assaying analytes
IN Yuan, Chong-Sheng
PA General Atomics, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 187 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001002600	A2	20010111	WO 2000-US18057	20000630 <--
WO 2001002600	A3	20020110		
WO 2001002600	A9	20020725		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,

CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	US 6376210	B1	20020423	US 1999-347878	19990706 <--
	CA 2377665	A1	20010111	CA 2000-2377665	20000630 <--
	GB 2368641	A	20020508	GB 2002-425	20000630 <--
	GB 2368641	B	20041006		
PRAI	US 1999-347878	A	19990706 <--		
	US 1999-457205	A	19991206 <--		
	WO 2000-US18057	W	20000630 <--		

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Immobilization of unmodified biopolymers to acyl fluoride activated substrates

AB A method of attaching unmodified biopolymers, particularly, unmodified polynucleotides, directly to a solid support is provided. The method includes the steps of (a) providing unmodified biopolymers; (b) providing a solid support having at least one surface comprising pendant acyl fluoride functionalities; and (c) contacting the unmodified biopolymers with the solid support under a condition sufficient for allowing the attachment of the biopolymers to the solid support. The unmodified biopolymers may be nucleic acids, polypeptides, proteins, carbohydrates, lipids and analogs thereof. The unmodified polynucleotides may be DNA, RNA or synthesized oligonucleotides. The DNA may be single or double stranded. A device including a solid support and unmodified biopolymers attached to the solid support by reaction with the pendant acyl fluoride functionalities of the solid support is also provided. The methods and devices of the present invention may be used in performing hybridization assays and immunoassays.

AN 2000:824447 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>

DN 134:2337

TI Immobilization of unmodified biopolymers to acyl fluoride activated substrates

IN Matson, Robert S.; Milton, Raymond C.

PA Beckman Coulter, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000070088	A2	20001123	WO 2000-US12729	20000510 <--
	WO 2000070088	A3	20020328		
	W: JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 6268141	B1	20010731	US 1999-312095	19990512 <--
	EP 1208226	A2	20020529	EP 2000-928944	20000510 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
	JP 2002544508	T	20021224	JP 2000-618493	20000510 <--
	US 2001039018	A1	20011108	US 2001-872052	20010531 <--
PRAI	US 1999-312095	A	19990512 <--		
	WO 2000-US12729	W	20000510 <--		

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Methods for detecting and measuring spliced nucleic acids and method of cytoplasmic nucleic acid preparation

AB A simplified method for preparing a biol. sample to release cytoplasmic nucleic acid, preferably spliced mRNA, suitable for

amplification, while minimizing the release of nuclear genetic material is disclosed. A buffer containing a soluble salt with ionic strength of particular range and a non-ionic detergent are used to lyse the cells. MRNA is then purified by contacting the sample with a solid support joined to an immobilized oligonucleotide which would form stable hybridization complex with the mRNA. Immobilized oligonucleotide preferably contains a poly-T sequence. A method of detecting and measuring the amount of fusion nucleic acid, notably spliced mRNA present in the sample, following nucleic acid amplification, is also disclosed. A fusion nucleic acid to be detected contain a splice junction site, and primers designed to have sequences complementary to and around the splice-junction site are used to amplify the nucleic acid. The amplified nucleic acid strand is detected with an oligonucleotide probe which specifically hybridizes to the amplified strand. Nucleic acid of chronic myelogenous leukemia patient and that resulting from bcr-abl translocation were detected by the method.

AN 2000:85055 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>

DN 132:147583

TI Methods for detecting and measuring spliced nucleic acids and method of cytoplasmic nucleic acid preparation

IN Harvey, Richard C.; Eastman, Paul S.

PA Gen-Probe Incorporated, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000005418	A1	20000203	WO 1999-US16832	19990723 <--
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	US 6849400	B1	20050201	US 1998-121239	19980723 <--
	CA 2337106	A1	20000203	CA 1999-2337106	19990723 <--
	AU 9951288	A1	20000214	AU 1999-51288	19990723 <--
	AU 767568	B2	20031113		
	EP 1109932	A1	20010627	EP 1999-935912	19990723 <--
	EP 1109932	B1	20040616		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2002521037	T	20020716	JP 2000-561364	19990723 <--
	AT 269417	T	20040715	AT 1999-935912	19990723 <--
	ES 2221750	T3	20050101	ES 1999-935912	19990723 <--
PRAI	US 1998-121239	A	19980723 <--		
	US 1997-53509P	P	19970723 <--		
	WO 1999-US16832	W	19990723 <--		

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Nucleic acid archiving by irreversible binding to solid supports and use in various assays

AB Claimed here are processes for nucleic acid binding to solid phase matrixes exhibiting sufficient hydrophilicity and electropositivity to irreversibly bind the nucleic acids from a sample, the nucleic acid then being useful for further assays or storage. These processes include nucleic acid (double or single stranded DNA and RNA) capture from high volume: low concentration specimens, buffer changes, washes, and volume redns., and enable the interface of solid phase bound nucleic acid with

enzyme, hybridization or amplification strategies. The invention, solid phase irreversibly bound nucleic acid, may be used, for example, in repeated analyses to confirm results or test addnl. genes in both research and com. applications. Further, a method is described for virus extraction, purification, and solid phase amplification from large volume plasma specimens.

AN 1998:712390 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 129:311697
TI Nucleic acid archiving by irreversible binding to solid supports and use in various assays
IN Gerdes, John C.; Marmaro, Jeffrey M.; Roehl, Christopher A.
PA Immunological Associates of Denver, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 6

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9846797	A1	19981022	WO 1998-US7707	19980416 <--
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	CA 2286573	A1	19981022	CA 1998-2286573	19980416 <--
	CA 2286573	C	20041026		
	AU 9871271	A	19981111	AU 1998-71271	19980416 <--
	AU 745126	B2	20020314		
	EP 1003908	A1	20000531	EP 1998-918325	19980416 <--
	EP 1003908	B1	20061206		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
	JP 2002512688	T	20020423	JP 1998-544303	19980416 <--
	JP 3666604	B2	20050629		
	AT 347615	T	20061215	AT 1998-918325	19980416 <--
PRAI	US 1997-41999P	P	19970416 <--		
	WO 1998-US7707	W	19980416 <--		

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods and compositions for isolating nucleic acids
AB Compns. and methods are disclosed for isolating nucleic acids from biol. tissues and cells (including tumor cells) and for tissue/cell solubilization for other mol. biol. uses, wherein the compns. comprise, in part, novel combinations of chaotropic agents and aromatic alcs. which act synergistically to effect better tissue/protein solubilization. The inventive compns. further include aprotic solvents for deactivation of RNases and denaturization of proteins, as well as detergents for enhancing cell lysis and nucleoprotein dissociation The inventive methods also comprise the use of a centrifuge, a solid-support matrix, and a microporous membrane for final isolation of the precipitated nucleic acids, resulting in high yield and purity of the precipitated nucleic acid.
AN 1997:400479 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 127:78238
TI Methods and compositions for isolating nucleic acids
IN Wiggins, James C.
PA USA
SO U.S., 15 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5637687	A	19970610	US 1993-115184	19930831 <--
PRAI	US 1993-115184		19930831 <--		

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Fixation method and compositions for in situ detection and identification of nucleic acid sequences
AB A method is provided for detection of nucleic acid of known hybridization specificity in the cells of a cell culture, tissue section, or direct specimen containing DNA and/or RNA by in situ hybridization anal. The method comprises (1) contacting the cells with a solid support in the presence of an alc. alkaline solution containing 50-90 volume% alc. and 0.01-0.5M alkali metal hydroxide, thereby affixing the cells to the solid support, rendering the cells permeable to the nucleic acid probe for hybridization anal., denaturing the DNA and any RNA containing secondary structure, and localizing the denatured DNA and/or RNA in its cellular environment; (2) reacting the cells affixed in 1 with a hybridization probe having a nucleic acid sequence complementary to the nucleic acid of known hybridization specificity; and (3) analyzing the reaction product of 2 for the formation of nucleic acid hybrids containing the hybridization probe. A reagent (BE) containing 70% EtOH and 0.07M NaOH provided fixation and hybridization reactivity comparable to either 60% or 80% EtOH, or 70% BE supplemented with NH4OAc and/or MgCl2. The use of 95% EtOH to fix the cells first followed by the combination BE reagent enhanced reactivity approx. 3-fold. The use of 95% EtOH, followed 1st by HCl and then by NaOH, provided no reactivity. The synergistic effect of the EtOH-NaOH combination was demonstrated. For herpes simplex virus amplification in CV1 cells cultured on a polystyrene surface or on a glass surface, the method of the invention gave similar hybridization reactivity for either support.
AN 1992:546759 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 117:146759
TI Fixation method and compositions for in situ detection and identification of nucleic acid sequences
IN Westlake, Grant M.; Scholl, David R.
PA Diagnostic Hybrids, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9209704	A1	19920611	WO 1991-US8760	19911129 <--
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
	AU 9191373	A	19920625	AU 1991-91373	19911129 <--
PRAI	US 1990-619715	A	19901129 <--		
	WO 1991-US8760	A	19911129 <--		

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Analytical method and kit for detecting and measuring specifically sequenced nucleic acid using fluorescent intercalation compounds and waveguides as solid support
AB A waveguide coated with single-stranded probe nucleic acids and carrying an internally reflected wave signal is contacted with an analyte solution containing denatured test DNA or RNA and fluorescent marker dye. Analyte nucleic acid with sequences homologous to that of the probe polynucleotide will hybridize therewith with concomitant binding of the fluorescent dye to the resultant duplex structures. Fluorescence

resulting from the interaction of the wave signal at the waveguide/analyte interface with the signal generating centers created within the space probed by the evanescent component of the wave signal is detected and provides useful information on said sequences homologous to that of the probe nucleic acids. A plate waveguide with poly(dA) affixed (preparation described for oligo dC on aminopropyl glass plate) was affixed into a flow cell and a base-line signal was obtained with buffer in the cell. Both ethidium bromide and poly-det were mixed and injected into the flow cell and the reaction was monitored. In a control, only ethidium bromide was added. The monitoring reaction was effectively immediate and only specific intercalation between double-stranded DNA was detected.

AN 1988:403447 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 109:3447
TI Analytical method and kit for detecting and measuring specifically sequenced nucleic acid using fluorescent intercalation compounds and waveguides as solid support
IN Sutherland, Ranald Macdonald; Bromley, Peter; Gentile, Bernard
PA Battelle Memorial Institute, Switz.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 245206	A1	19871111	EP 1987-810274	19870430 <--
	R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	WO 8706956	A1	19871119	WO 1987-EP234	19870502 <--
	W: AU, BR, DK, FI, JP, NO, US				
	AU 8775838	A	19871201	AU 1987-75838	19870502 <--
	JP 01500221	T	19890126	JP 1987-503871	19870502 <--
	FI 8705770	A	19871230	FI 1987-5770	19871230 <--
	NO 8800010	A	19880210	NO 1988-10	19880104 <--
	DK 8800006	A	19880217	DK 1988-6	19880104 <--
PRAI	EP 1986-810201	A	19860505 <--		
	WO 1987-EP234	A	19870502 <--		

L10 ANSWER 26 OF 27 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI A rapid and simple method for purifying tRNA
AB A column chromatog. method is described for purification of tRNA which uses an aldehyde-containing resin Enzacryl-polyacetal (EP) as the solid support. Escherichia coli And Bacillus subtilis tRNAs were first aminoacylated with lysine and then added to EP for coupling in the presence of NaCNBH3. The coupling yield was .apprx.ϕ80%. The reaction mixture was then transferred to a column, thoroughly rinsed with pH 4.5 buffer, incubated in pH 8.0 buffer at 37° for 4 h, and the tRNALyseluted. PAGE confirmed the high purity of the separated E. coli and B. subtilis tRNALys.
AN 1987:98765 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 106:98765
TI A rapid and simple method for purifying tRNA
AU Wang, Qisong; Shang, Jinbao
CS Shanghai Inst. Biochem., Acad. Sin., Shanghai, Peop. Rep. China
SO Kexue Tongbao (Foreign Language Edition) (1986), 31(21), 1488-92
CODEN: KHTPBU; ISSN: 0454-0948
DT Journal
LA English

=> d his

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     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:09:46 ON 03 MAR 2008
L1        629630 S RNA OR RIBONUCLEIC OR MRNA
L2       1911722 S KOSMOTROP? OR LITHIUM OR SODIUM OR CESIUM OR POTASSIUM OR RUB
L3          9171 S SOLID SUPPORT
L4        771205 S CELLULOSE OR NYLON OR POLYESTER OR POLYETHERSULFONE OR POLYOL
L5            53 S L1 AND L2 AND L3
L6             7 S L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:09:54 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:10:07 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:10:07 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:32:00 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:32:03 ON 03 MAR 2008

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L7          4746 S (RNA OR MRNA OR RIBONUCLEIC)(3A)(PURIFICATION OR ISOLATION)
L8             5 S L7 AND L2 AND L3
L9             3 S L8 AND (PY<2002 OR AY<2002 OR PRY<2002)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:32:21 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:32:27 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:32:28 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:17:40 ON 03 MAR 2008
L10           27 S L5 AND (PY<2001 OR AY<2001 OR PRY<2001)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:18:03 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:20:36 ON 03 MAR 2008

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:20:37 ON 03 MAR 2008

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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   0.06      88.52

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)      SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                   0.00     -16.00

 SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 16:20:41 ON 03 MAR 2008

Connecting via Winsock to STN



Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x
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SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'STNGUIDE' AT 16:27:30 ON 03 MAR 2008
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:27:30 ON 03 MAR 2008
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.06      88.52

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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=> file hcaplus
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00     -16.00

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:29:12 ON 03 MAR 2008
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Mar 2008  (20080302/ED)

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L12        171 L1 AND L2 AND L11

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       4200400 AY<2002
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L13         106 L12 AND (PY<2002 OR AY<2002 OR PRY<2002)

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00     -16.00

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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.06      91.39

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00     -16.00

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Mar 2008  (20080302/ED)

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       4200400 AY<2002
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       3673784 PRY<2002
L15        106 L13 AND (PY<2002 OR AY<2002 OR PRY<2002)

=> file stnguide

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00     -16.00

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=> file hcaplus
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.06      94.14

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00     -16.00

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Mar 2008  VOL 148 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Mar 2008  (20080302/ED)

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 substance identification.

=> s l14 and (PY<2002 or AY<2002 or PRY<2002)

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       4200400 AY<2002
       3673784 PRY<2002
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FULL ESTIMATED COST | 2.69 | 96.83

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) | SINCE FILE ENTRY | TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE | 0.00 | -16.00

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb 29, 2008 (20080229/UP).

=> d l16 1-20 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods and compositions and apparatus for isolation of biological macromolecules
AB The present invention relates generally to compns., methods and kits for use in clarification and viscosity reduction of biol. samples. More specifically, the invention relates to such compns., methods and kits that are useful in the isolation of biol. macromols. from cells (e.g., bacterial cells, animals cells, fungal cells, viruses, yeast cells or plant cells) via lysis and one or more addnl. isolation procedures, such as one or more filtration procedures. In particular, the invention relates to compns., methods and kits wherein biol. macromols. are isolated using a filter, where the pore size increases in the direction of sample flow. The compns., methods and kits of the invention are suitable for isolating a variety of forms of biol. macromols. from cells. The compns., methods and kits of the invention are particularly well-suited for rapid isolation of nucleic acid mols. from bacterial cells. HeLa cells were disrupted in guanidinium isothiocyanate lysis buffer and transferred to a filter (comprising a first regenerated cellulose layer with a pore size of 0.2 μm and a second high d. polyethylene layer 1/8 in. thick (comprising two 1/16 in. thick frits) with a 20 μm pore size) contained in a conical housing. This housing was then placed in a 2-mL conical centrifuge tube, and centrifuged for two minutes. An equal volume of 70 % ethanol was added to the flow-through and RNA was purified using an RNA-binding cartridge.
AN 2002:637932 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 137:181887
TI Methods and compositions and apparatus for isolation of biological macromolecules
IN Simms, Domenica; Trinh, Thuan
PA Invitrogen Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002065125	A1	20020822	WO 2002-US4185	20020213 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,

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             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
             CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 2002306474        A1    20020828    AU 2002-306474         20020213 <--
     US 2002127587        A1    20020912    US 2002-73260          20020213 <--
PRAI US 2001-268027P      P     20010213  <--
     WO 2002-US4185       W     20020213
RE.CNT  5     THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16  ANSWER 2 OF 20  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI   Methods and kits for isolating nucleic acids from leukocytes by binding to
     antibodies on a solid support
AB   The present invention relates to a method of isolating nucleic acid from a
     blood sample.  The method involves selectively isolating leukocytes from
     said sample by binding said leukocytes to a solid support containing a binding
     partner specific for the leukocyte, for example an antibody.  The antibody
     can bind an antigen selected from one of more of the following: HLA-I,
     CD11a, CD18, CD45, CD46, CD50, CD82, CD162, CD5 and CD15 and a specific
     example shows a combination of CD45 and CD15.  The said leukocytes are
     lysed in detergents to release nucleic acids which are subsequently bound
     to a second solid support which is neg. charged.  Kits for isolating
     nucleic acid from samples form further embodiments of the invention.
AN   2001:904506  HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN   136:15912
TI   Methods and kits for isolating nucleic acids from leukocytes by binding to
     antibodies on a solid support
IN   Bergholtz, Stine; Korsnes, Lars; Andreassen, Jack
PA   Dynal Biotech Asa, Norway; Jones, Elizabeth Louise
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   WO 2001094572         A1    20011213    WO 2001-GB2472         20010605 <--
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT,
             RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,
             UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
             DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
             BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     CA 2410888           A1    20011213    CA 2001-2410888        20010605 <--
     EP 1290155           A1    20030312    EP 2001-934205         20010605 <--
     EP 1290155           B1    20060809
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
     AT 335815            T     20060915    AT 2001-934205         20010605 <--
     ES 2269399           T3    20070401    ES 2001-934205         20010605 <--
     US 2003180754        A1    20030925    US 2003-297301         20030430 <--
PRAI GB 2000-13658        A     20000605  <--
     WO 2001-GB2472       W     20010605  <--
```

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Extraction of total RNA from adipocytes
AB RNA isolation from adipocytes presents with several tech. problems and yields unacceptable results when following standard protocols. Here, we will describe addnl. steps and modifications necessary for the use of different RNA isolation protocols in terms of RNA yield, RNA quality and preparation time. Using five times the recommended quantity of lysis buffer, incubating the lysate at 37°C, repeatedly passing the lysate through a cannula, and centrifugation to remove the lipid layer are essential addnl. steps when working with adipocytes. With these modifications, isolation of total RNA resulted in an average yield of 12-30 μg total RNA from 2 + 106 cells. Preparation times were similar for all but the CsCl gradient method. The purest RNA was obtained by spin-column purification, whereas acid phenol-chloroform methods yielded the highest amts. of total RNA. CsCl gradient ultracentrifugation is suggested for situations where DNase I digestion is impractical.
AN 2001:453980 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 136:113352
TI Extraction of total RNA from adipocytes
AU Janke, J.; Engeli, S.; Gorzelniak, K.; Sharma, A. M.
CS Franz-Volhard-Klinik, Universitatsklinikum Charite, Humboldt Universitat Berlin, Germany
SO Hormone and Metabolic Research (2001), 33(4), 213-215
CODEN: HMMRA2; ISSN: 0018-5043
PB Georg Thieme Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Low pH RNA isolation reagents and method
AB The present invention describes an RNA isolation process which utilizes low pH reagents. In addition, the reagents are less hazardous and are more stable than those used in prior art methods. A cell lysis reagent includes: an amount of an anionic detergent such as a dodecyl sulfate salt or N-lauroyl sarcosine effective to lyse cell or protein coats sufficiently to release substantially undegraded RNA; a chelating agent such as EDTA or CDTA, water; and an amount of a buffer effective to provide a pH of less than about 4-6. In addition, the kit can include a protein-DNA pptn reagent comprising a sodium or potassium salt in an amount effective to precipitate DNA. This rapid method may be used to obtain purified RNA from a variety of biol. sources including human whole blood, plant and animal tissues, cultured cells, body fluids, yeast, and bacteria.
AN 1999:686745 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 131:297336
TI Low pH RNA isolation reagents and method
IN Heath, Ellen M.
PA Gentra Systems, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 8 pp., Division of U.S. Ser. No. 600,626.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI US 5973137 A 19991026 US 1997-867243 19970602 <--
PRAI US 1996-600626 A3 19960213 <--
RE.CNT 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Isolation of functional RNA from periderm tissue of potato tubers and sweet potato storage roots
AB A reliable and efficient protocol is given for the isolation of mRNA from the periderm of potato tubers and sweet potato storage roots. The method relies on a urea-based lysis buffer and lithium chloride to concentrate total RNA away from most of the cytoplasmic components and to prevent oxidation of phenolic complexes. To enhance the phys. separation of the RNA from other macromol. components, the RNA fraction was incubated in the presence of the cationic surfactant Catrimox-14. Poly(A)+ mRNA was separated from total RNA and other contaminants by using Promega's MagneSphere technol. The mRNA was suitable for cDNA library construction and RNA fingerprinting.
AN 1999:367870 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 131:196636
TI Isolation of functional RNA from periderm tissue of potato tubers and sweet potato storage roots
AU Scott, David L., Jr.; Clark, Clarence W.; Deahl, Kenneth L.; Prakash, Channapatna S.
CS Agriculture Research Service, Vegetable Laboratory, US Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, MD, 20705, USA
SO Plant Molecular Biology Reporter (1998), 16(1), 3-8
CODEN: PMBRD4; ISSN: 0735-9640
PB Kluwer Academic Publishers
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Biomolecular processor for isolation and purification of nucleic acids
AB A process and apparatus are described for isolating and purifying nucleic acids and other target mols. directly from blood, plasma, urine, cell cultures and the like by totally automated means, without centrifugation, aspiration or vacuum. After mixing and heating a nucleic acid containing sample with lysis reagent in an environmentally isolated compartment, nucleic acids are absorbed onto a binding filter and eluted in a small volume using heated elution reagent. A preferred embodiment purifies nucleic acids and automatically detects target sequences from a sample of fresh blood. Another embodiment purifies target mols. from a multitude of samples held in microtiter plates. Test kits for each embodiment include disposable isolation and detection devices and associated reagents.
AN 1998:672693 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 129:272649
TI Biomolecular processor for isolation and purification of nucleic acids
IN Fields, Robert E.
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9842874	A2	19981001	WO 1998-US6029	19980323 <--

WO 9842874 A3 19981223
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 9867790 A 19981020 AU 1998-67790 19980323 <--
EP 972080 A2 20000119 EP 1998-913175 19980323 <--
EP 972080 B1 20050323
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI
AT 291637 T 20050415 AT 1998-913175 19980323 <--
US 2003027203 A1 20030206 US 2002-243521 20020912 <--
PRAI US 1997-41237P P 19970324 <--
WO 1998-US6029 W 19980323 <--
US 1999-381603 B1 19990922 <--

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Laboratory methods: rapid methods for isolation of total RNA from eukaryotic cell lines and leukocytes
AB Total RNA was isolated from human leukocytes (monocytes, granulocytes), various cell lines (COS-7, Mono-Mac-6, L-132, HaCaT, EA.hy926, HL-60), and fungal mycelium by a rapid two-step method. Cells were lysed with NaDodSO4 in a citric acid-containing buffer. This procedure was succeeded by salt precipitation to remove contaminating DNA and protein and a final alc. precipitation of RNA. Isolated RNA was of high quality, with a reasonable yield and little or no protein or DNA contamination. The authors present here a fast method for preparing RNA particularly from cell lines, which limits the use of toxic compds.
AN 1998:294423 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 129:36899
TI Laboratory methods: rapid methods for isolation of total RNA from eukaryotic cell lines and leukocytes
AU Dreier, Jens; Hogger, Petra; Sorg, Clemens
CS Institute of Experimental Dermatology, University of Munster, Munster, D-48149, Germany
SO DNA and Cell Biology (1998), 17(4), 321-323
CODEN: DCEBE8; ISSN: 1044-5498
PB Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Simultaneous purification of RNA and DNA from liver using sodium acetate precipitation
AB Several methods for the isolation of RNA use guanidinium solns. for cell lysis to provide optimal protection from RNases. It is sometimes necessary, though, to harvest both DNA and RNA from the same tissue. Separation of RNA and DNA from guanidinium isothiocyanate lysates has been achieved by cesium chloride ultracentrifugation or by acidic phenol extraction followed by recovery of DNA from the phenol phase. Presented here is an alternative method using sodium acetate precipitation Selective precipitation of RNA using sodium acetate or lithium chloride has been previously used for RNA isolation, but the authors demonstrate that

high-quality DNA can be obtained simultaneously.
AN 1998:173861 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 128:290760
TI Simultaneous purification of RNA and DNA from liver using sodium acetate precipitation
AU Evans, Judith K.; Troilo, Philip; Ledwith, Brian J.
CS Merck Res. Lab., West Point, PA, USA
SO BioTechniques (1998), 24(3), 416-418
CODEN: BTNQDO; ISSN: 0736-6205
PB Eaton Publishing Co.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Method and device for the simultaneous isolation of genomic DNA and high-purity total RNA
AB The invention concerns a method and device for the rapid, simultaneous isolation of genomic DNA (DNA) and cellular total RNA (RNA), free of genomic DNA from various starting materials. The fields of application are mol. biol., biochem., gene technol. (in particular gene therapy), medicine, biomedical diagnosis, veterinary medicine, food anal. and all related fields. The method proposed is characterized in that materials containing DNA and RNA are lysed in a special buffer, the lysate incubated with a mineral carrier, the carrier with the DNA bound to it separated off and washed with buffer solution, and the DNA subsequently separated from the carrier with a buffer of lower salt concentration The lysate left after separating off the DNA bound to the carrier is mixed with phenol, chloroform and sodium acetate in defined proportions, the phases allowed to sep., and the total RNA precipitated from the aqueous phase by adding isopropanol. Lysis is carried out using buffers containing chaotropic salts with a high ionic strength. Lysis of the material and bonding of the genomic DNA to the carrier are both carried out in the same buffer. Both the lysis of the starting material and all necessary washing steps are carried out in an apparatus which makes it possible to process 12 samples in parallel.
AN 1997:533658 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 127:187834
TI Method and device for the simultaneous isolation of genomic DNA and high-purity total RNA
IN Hillebrand, Timo; Bendzko, Peter
PA Invitek G.m.b.H., Germany; Hillebrand, Timo; Bendzko, Peter
SO PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9728171	A1	19970807	WO 1996-DE1291	19960716 <--
	W: CA, JP, RU, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	CA 2243829	A1	19970807	CA 1996-2243829	19960716 <--
	EP 880535	A1	19981202	EP 1996-923854	19960716 <--
	EP 880535	B1	20030917		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, FI				
	AT 250073	T	20031015	AT 1996-923854	19960716 <--
	US 6043354	A	20000328	US 1998-101935	19980721 <--

	US 6110363	A	20000829	US 1999-288380	19990408 <--
PRAI	DE 1996-29601618	U	19960131 <--		
	WO 1996-DE1291	W	19960716 <--		

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Methods and compositions for isolating nucleic acids
AB Compns. and methods are disclosed for isolating nucleic acids from biol. tissues and cells (including tumor cells) and for tissue/cell solubilization for other mol. biol. uses, wherein the compns. comprise, in part, novel combinations of chaotropic agents and aromatic alcs. which act synergistically to effect better tissue/protein solubilization. The inventive compns. further include aprotic solvents for deactivation of RNases and denaturization of proteins, as well as detergents for enhancing cell lysis and nucleoprotein dissociation The inventive methods also comprise the use of a centrifuge, a solid-support matrix, and a microporous membrane for final isolation of the precipitated nucleic acids, resulting in high yield and purity of the precipitated nucleic acid.
AN 1997:400479 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 127:78238
TI Methods and compositions for isolating nucleic acids
IN Wiggins, James C.
PA USA
SO U.S., 15 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5637687	A	19970610	US 1993-115184	19930831 <--
PRAI	US 1993-115184		19930831 <--		

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Method for the simultaneous isolation of genomic DNA and highly purified total RNA
AB The invention concerns the rapid simultaneous isolation of genomic DNA and cellular total RNA, free from genomic DNA, from different starting materials (e.g., <105 cells or <1 mg tissue sample). Applications of the method are in mol. biol., biochem., genetic techniques, medicine, veterinary medicine, and related areas. In the method, the DNA- and RNA-containing materials are lysed with a special buffer, the lysate for isolation of the genomic DNA is incubated with a nonporous highly-dispersed SiO2 support, the support with the bound DNA is separated by centrifugation and washed with buffer solution, and then the DNA is released from the support with a low-salt-concentration buffer. The lysate, after separation of the support-fixed DNA, is mixed with specified amts. of PhOH, CHCl3, and NaOAc, and after phase separation, the cellular total RNA is precipitated out of the aqueous phase by addition of iso-PrOH. Lysis is done with buffers containing chaotropic salts of higher ionic strength. Lysis of the material and binding of genomic DNA to the support are done with the same buffer. An example is given of the isolation of DNA and total RNA from a eukaryotic monolayer cell culture with about 5 + 106 cells.
AN 1996:563526 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 125:190022
TI Method for the simultaneous isolation of genomic DNA and highly purified total RNA
IN Hillebrand, Timo; Bendzko, Peter; Peters, Lars-Erik
PA Invitek Gmbh, Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 4 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 19506887	A1	19960822	DE 1995-19506887	19950217 <--
DE 19506887	C2	19991014		
PRAI DE 1995-19506887		19950217 <--		

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Universal process for isolating and purifying nucleic acids from extremely small amounts of various highly contaminated starting materials
AB A universal process is disclosed for extracting and purifying nucleic acids from extremely small amts. of various highly contaminated biol. and other starting materials. The invention has applications in forensic medicine, medical diagnosis, mol. biol., biochem., genetic technol. and all related fields. The process is characterized in that nucleic acid-containing materials are lysed, the lysate is incubated with a nonporous, non-structured, highly disperse, homogeneous and chemical pure SiO2 substrate, the substrate is isolated with the bound nucleic acids and washed with a buffer solution, then the nucleic acids are released from the substrate with a buffer with a lower salt concentration Lysis of the material and nucleic acid immobilization are preferably carried out in a reaction vessel. The substrate particles have a size of 7-40 nm, preferably 40 nm, and a sp. surface of 50-300 g/m2, preferably 50 g/m2.
AN 1996:89343 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 124:111769
TI Universal process for isolating and purifying nucleic acids from extremely small amounts of various highly contaminated starting materials
IN Hillebrand, Timo; Bendzko, Peter; Peters, Lars-Erik
PA Invitek GmbH, Germany; Hillebrand Timo
SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 3

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9534569	A1	19951221	WO 1995-DE787	19950614 <--
W: JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
DE 4422040	A1	19951221	DE 1994-4422040	19940614 <--
DE 4422044	A1	19951221	DE 1994-4422044	19940614 <--
DE 4447015	A1	19960704	DE 1994-4447015	19941230 <--
DE 4447015	C2	19970911		
EP 765335	A1	19970402	EP 1995-921702	19950614 <--
EP 765335	B1	19990901		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 10501246	T	19980203	JP 1996-501476	19950614 <--
JP 3761573	B2	20060329		
US 6037465	A	20000314	US 1996-780091	19961216 <--
PRAI DE 1994-4422040	A	19940614 <--		
DE 1994-4422044	A	19940614 <--		
DE 1994-4447015	A	19941230 <--		
WO 1995-DE787	W	19950614 <--		

L16 ANSWER 13 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Isolation of biologically functional RNA during programmed death of a colonial ascidian
AB The blastogenic (asexual) cycle of the colonial ascidian Botryllus

schlosseri (Tunicata, Ascidiaceae) concludes in a cyclical phase of programmed cell and zooid death called takeover, in which all asexually derived adults die synchronously by apoptosis. The characterization of developmentally regulated genes whose expression patterns are selectively modulated during this process could pave the way to understand how this model organism dies. However, isolation of biol. functional RNA in this and other colonial ascidians with conventional phenol/chloroform-based procedures is hampered by extensive contamination of RNA prepns. by pigments. Upon cell lysis, pigments that normally reside within specialized cells in the mantle wall of the adult are released and tightly associate with nucleic acids. Here, the authors report on the usefulness of a single-step RNA isolation method in which acid guanidinium isothiocyanate is used as an extraction medium, followed by preparative cesium chloride ultracentrifugation. This procedure successfully isolated biol. active, high-purity total RNA (OD260/OD280 = 1.9-2.1) from Botryllus colonies during takeover, as well as other species of colonial ascidians (Diplosoma macdonaldii, Botrylloides diegense) irresp. of pigmentation. Northern blot anal. performed with a 32P-labeled tunicate actin probe detected 2 polyadenylated transcripts of 1.5 and 1.7 kilobases in length from both growth phase and takeover colonies. Two-dimensional protein gel assays from in vitro translated mRNA prepns. further revealed that specific transcripts were upregulated during takeover, while others were repressed or down-regulated. Growth phase and takeover-specific cDNA libraries were constructed from pooled poly(A)+ RNA with a complexity of 107 and 1.2+107 recombinants resp. per 100 ng of cDNA before amplification. The procedure described herein renders feasible the cloning of developmentally regulated genes in this organism. In addition, the findings raise the possibility that zooid death in Botryllus involves modulated gene expression.

AN 1995:453173 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 122:210201
TI Isolation of biologically functional RNA during programmed death of a colonial ascidian
AU Chang, Wen-Teh; Lauzon, Robert J.
CS Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Molecular Genetics, Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, 12208, USA
SO Biological Bulletin (Woods Hole, MA, United States) (1995), 188(1), 23-31
CODEN: BIBUBX; ISSN: 0006-3185
DT Journal
LA English

L16 ANSWER 14 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Isolation of RNA using quaternary amine surfactants
AB A novel method for isolating RNA from biol. samples, most particularly blood, using quaternary amine surfactants . The RNA is isolated quickly and in sufficient quantity and quality for use in methods including reverse transcriptase and polymerase chain reaction. The quaternary ammonium salts (R1)(R2)(R3)(R4)N+.X- (R1, R2, R3, R4 each independently C1-20 alkyl, C6-26 optionally substituted aryl; X- = preferably phosphate, sulfate, formate, acetate, propionate, oxalate, malonate, succinate, citrate) lyse cells efficiently and also precipitate RNA directly from the lysate. The detergent is then extracted from the precipitate by washing with a concentrated LiCl solution and the RNA then redissolved using water or aqueous formamide. Tetradecyltrimethylammonium oxalate was prepared from tetradecyltrimethylammonium bromide by conversion to the hydroxide and neutralization with oxalate. A series of analogs were also prepared and their performance in the lysis of whole blood and the precipitation of RNA were studied. Optimization expts. and the use of the quaternary ammonium salts in a number of applications of isolated RNA are described.

AN 1994:648039 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 121:248039
TI Isolation of RNA using quaternary amine surfactants
IN Macfarlane, Donald E.
PA University of Iowa Research Foundation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9418156	A1	19940818	WO 1994-US680	19940112 <--
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5300635	A	19940405	US 1993-13419	19930201 <--
	AU 9462305	A	19940829	AU 1994-62305	19940112 <--
	JP 08506340	T	19960709	JP 1994-518065	19940112 <--
	JP 3615545	B2	20050202		
PRAI	US 1993-13419	A	19930201 <--		
	US 1993-113727	A	19930827 <--		
	WO 1994-US680	W	19940112 <--		

OS MARPAT 121:248039

L16 ANSWER 15 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Isolation of DNA and RNA from Streptococcus sobrinus OMZ176 using CsTFA gradients
AB A simple procedure for isolation of high-mol.-weight genomic DNA, and RNA, from Streptococcus sobrinus OMZ176 is described. Cell cultures were grown aerobically for 10 h. Spheroplast formation and lysis was achieved by mutanolysin/lysozyme-dependent digestion of the cell wall, followed by N-lauroylsarcosinate-mediated lysis. Nucleic acids were isolated directly from cell-lysates using cesium -trifluoroacetate (CsTFA) d.-gradient centrifugation. Three different centrifugation regimes were tested: self-generated d. gradients in a fixed angle rotor; self-generated d.-gradients in a swinging-bucket rotor; and pre-formed d.-gradients in a swinging-bucket rotor. Genomic DNA isolated by the CsTFA-procedure had higher purity as compared to genomic DNA isolated in a conventional CsCl gradient. Isolated DNA was of a quality suitable for applications in mol. biol.
AN 1994:101033 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 120:101033
TI Isolation of DNA and RNA from Streptococcus sobrinus OMZ176 using CsTFA gradients
AU Forbord, Bjoern; Osmundsen, Harald
CS Dent. Fac., Univ. Oslo, Oslo, N-0316, Norway
SO International Journal of Biochemistry (1993), 25(12), 1975-80
CODEN: IJBOBV; ISSN: 0020-711X
DT Journal
LA English

L16 ANSWER 16 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI RNA isolation from cartilage using density gradient centrifugation in cesium trifluoroacetate: an RNA preparation technique effective in the presence of high proteoglycan content
AB An efficient method for the isolation of RNA from cartilage is described. The difficulties in obtaining RNA from cartilage, a tissue of low cell d. and high proteoglycan content, were overcome by making several modifications to the guanidine thiocyanate/cesium chloride method of RNA extraction Cartilage tissue is frozen, crushed, and homogenized in a 4M guanidine thiocyanate lysis buffer. The RNA

is then pelleted by ultracentrifugation through a cesium trifluoroacetate d. gradient. The use of cesium trifluoroacetate, rather than cesium chloride, for d. gradient centrifugation improves both the yield and purity of total RNA isolated from cartilage. The ultracentrifugation has been adapted to the Beckman TL100 tabletop centrifuge and is complete in 3 h. This fast, simple method produces high quality RNA, suitable for use in RNase protection assays, polymerase chain reaction anal., and Northern anal. This purification procedure may be applicable to other sources, from which RNA isolation is complicated by the presence of abundant cell wall or matrix components.

AN 1992:422718 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 117:22718
TI RNA isolation from cartilage using density gradient centrifugation in cesium trifluoroacetate: an RNA preparation technique effective in the presence of high proteoglycan content
AU Smale, Georgeann; Sasse, Joachim
CS Shriners Hosp. Crippled Child., Tampa, FL, USA
SO Analytical Biochemistry (1992), 203(2), 352-6
CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697
DT Journal
LA English

L16 ANSWER 17 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Isolation of high-molecular-weight DNA and double-stranded RNAs from fungi
AB An efficient method for the extraction of DNA and RNA from fungi is described. Urediosporelings and sporidia of 2 basidiomycete species and mycelia from several species of Ascomycetes and Oomycetes were homogenized in a lysis buffer containing SDS followed by cetyltrimethylammonium bromide extraction of carbohydrates in 1.4M NaCl, leaving nucleic acids in the supernatant. After chloroform-isoamyl alc. extraction of proteins, nucleic acids were precipitated with ethanol. Total nucleic acids prepared in this way contained nuclear, ribosomal, and mitochondrial DNA as well as double-stranded and single-stranded RNA. DNA was eluted from agarose gels and digested with endonucleases, labeled by nick translation, and used for hybridization without nonspecific background signal. A method is also described for RNase digestion of single-stranded and double-stranded RNA in agarose gels.

AN 1991:404559 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 115:4559
TI Isolation of high-molecular-weight DNA and double-stranded RNAs from fungi
AU Kim, W. K.; Mauthe, W.; Hausner, G.; Klassen, G. R.
CS Agric. Canada Res. Stn., Winnipeg, MB, R3T 2M9, Can.
SO Canadian Journal of Botany (1990), 68(9), 1898-902
CODEN: CJBOAW; ISSN: 0008-4026
DT Journal
LA English

L16 ANSWER 18 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Determination of HER-2/neu amplification and expression in tumor tissue and cultured cells using a simple, phenol free method for nucleic acid isolation
AB A rapid, simple and non-toxic procedure for the simultaneous isolation of DNA and RNA from tumor tissue and cells grown in vitro is described. Guanidinium isothiocyanate was used for homogenization of tumor tissue and for cell lysis. Separation of proteins, DNA and RNA was carried out by isopycnic centrifugation in cesium trifluoroacetate. DNA was further purified by salting out residual protein. Nucleic acids prepared by this method from 47 primary human carcinomas and 17 human cell lines were analyzed for amplification and expression of the HER-2/neu proto-oncogene. 2- To 10-fold

amplification of HER-2/neu was noted in 7/22 mammary carcinomas (32%) and in 4.14 ovarian carcinomas (28%). No amplification of the proto-oncogene was found in 4 laryngeal carcinomas, 1 pharyngeal carcinoma, 2 retrolingual carcinomas, 3 gastric carcinomas and 1 kidney carcinoma. HER-2/neu overexpression was observed in 6/22 of mammary carcinomas (27%) and 7/14 of ovarian carcinomas (50%). No overexpression was found in all other carcinomas studied. Concordance between amplification and overexpression was noted in 3 mammary and 4 ovarian carcinomas, resp. 3 Mammary and 3 ovarian carcinomas showed overexpression without amplification. 5 Human mammary carcinoma cell lines showed both amplification and overexpression of HER-2/neu. In 2 mammary carcinoma cell lines (MDA MB-453 and ZR 75-1) overexpression was noted without amplification of the proto-oncogene. These data suggest that mechanisms other than gene amplification may also lead to overexpression of the HER-2/neu protooncogene in cancer cells.

AN 1991:1551 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 114:1551
TI Determination of HER-2/neu amplification and expression in tumor tissue and cultured cells using a simple, phenol free method for nucleic acid isolation
AU Kury, Fritz D.; Schneeberger, Christian; Sliutz, Gerhard; Kubista, Ernst; Salzer, Heinrich; Medl, Michael; Leodolter, Sepp; Swoboda, Herwig; Zeillinger, Robert; Spona, Juergen
CS Ludwig Boltzmann Inst. Prenatal Exp. Genome Anal., Univ. Vienna, Vienna, A-1090, Austria
SO Oncogene (1990), 5(9), 1403-8
CODEN: ONCNES; ISSN: 0950-9232
DT Journal
LA English

L16 ANSWER 19 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI A method for isolation of RNA from Pneumocystis carinii
AB Total RNA from P. carinii obtained directly from rat lung and from short-term culture on A549 cells was evaluated for size and purity. An isolation procedure using guanidine isothiocyanate and LiCl was preferable to a hot phenol method. Host cells were eliminated by hypotonic lysis and a series of microfiltrations. P. carinii were pretreated with Zymolyase for increased susceptibility to chaotropic agents. The major ribosomal species of P. carinii RNA migrated similarly to Saccharomyces cerevisiae rRNA. The 28 S-like species migrated well ahead of rat and A549 cell rRNA and well behind the prokaryotic large rRNA species.

AN 1989:474262 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>
DN 111:74262
TI A method for isolation of RNA from Pneumocystis carinii
AU Cushion, Melanie T.; Blase, Maria Airo; Walzer, Peter D.
CS Veteran's Adm. Med. Cent., Cincinnati, OH, 45220, USA
SO Journal of Protozoology (1989), 36(1), 12S-14S
CODEN: JPROAR; ISSN: 0022-3921
DT Journal
LA English

L16 ANSWER 20 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Simple procedure for isolation of DNA, RNA, and protein fractions from cultured animal cells
AB A simple nonenzymic procedure was described for the separation of DNA, RNA, and proteins of cultured animal cells. The method used the cynaotropic salt, NaSCN, in order to lyse the HeLa cells and to produce complete mol. dissociation of the nuclear protein complexes. Sedimentation of the lysates

into CsCl2-Cs2SO4 d. gradients effected a rapid and complete separation of DNA and RNA from protein and low-mol.-weight components of the lysate. DNA isolated by this procedure was high-mol. weight and double-stranded.

AN 1975:167144 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080303>>

DN 82:167144

OREF 82:26705a,26708a

TI Simple procedure for isolation of DNA, RNA, and protein fractions from cultured animal cells

AU Shaw, Joseph L.; Blanco, Jeronimo; Mueller, Gerald C.

CS McArdle Lab. Cancer Res., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI, USA

SO Analytical Biochemistry (1975), 65(1), 125-31
CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697

DT Journal

LA English